

Inside Labor

# CIA Is Welcome In Labor Circles

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Mr. Riesel

production.

During that first effort of the pilot project, Mr. Warfield and the rest of the group who, though from the less romantic-sounding agencies, were no less vital to our government, swung on a circle out of Washington to New York and Pittsburgh. Apparently all went well.

There have been several other such "dialogues." The most

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WASHINGTON, D.C. — A nation without a sophisticated intelligence service would be like chicken and rice without the chicken, the president of a large and progressive Latin-American country told this correspondent recently.

We had been discussing the activity of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency men and their study of labor activities in his land. He chuckled. He said he understood.

The CIA would be foolish if it did not analyze labor there—for throughout the world now the labor leader of yesterday is the prime minister or president of today. Or, if not actually the head of state, the labor man and his movement are the forces behind the chief executive.

Only in the U.S. is the endemic intelligence agency taken as a personal insult. The uproar against the CIA is damaging the young agency's efforts to train its people and weld them into a scientific force.

Just as the CIA has developed its labor contacts without interfering inside American labor, the Agency now is training some of its men to understand the nature, the mechanism, the philosophy and motivations of American business.

So are such usually utterly secretive organizations as the billion-dollar National Security Agency and others which must have knowledge of the scientific "magic" that modern industry can conjure up either for profits or patriotism.

Some of this is being done under the auspices of the redon-die and erudite Brookings Institution.

It has developed an admirable pilot project, now exactly one year old, which brings bright federal executives into friendly but inspiring dialogue with the top men in American industry, commerce and banking.

Several times since last May the Brookings Institution has, in its "gentle" and "unobtrusive" fashion, put groups of 25 or 26 federal specialists "on the road." In what is called the "Conference for Federal Executives on Business Operations."

These men are just under Presidential appointment rank. Generally, they are of the Grade 17 and 18 top career men.

The original arrangement was made through John Macy, chairman of the Civil Service Commission. A year ago the traveling team went right into the corporate executive suites and sat with David Rockefeller, of a bank called Chase Manhattan, and with Gerald Phillippe, chairman of the board of General Electric and Leslie Worthington, president of U.S. Steel. There was fast, free and off-the-record discussion—frank talk, but friendly.

Amongst the 25 was a chap from Central Intelligence.

He was Alan M. Warfield, director of logistics for the CIA. And he was as eager as the others in the traveling troupe to be exposed to business operations and philosophy.

He, too, wanted a better insight into the operations and problems of the major corporations as well as personal contact with the men who run them and whose corporate scientists are the brains of what our industrial civilization can produce—and what it takes to get such

recent swing around the circle had new men going from the capital to New York and to Cleveland and back home.

This time with them were not only a CIA man, Martin McHugh, but two chaps from the much more hush-hush National Security Agency, foreign code smasher par excellence. There were men from NASA, the AEC, from the Houston Manned Space Flight Center, as well as from the Food and Drug Administration.

It all resulted from business efforts to understand government executive problems. The businessmen would go to Washington under the Brookings Institution guidance. Someone suggested that government men might like to learn something of business executives' anguish. How do the business people feel about all this?

"We feel meetings like this," said the knowledgeable G.E. Vice President Virgil Day, who was not at all overambitiously named by his parents, "offer a wonderful opportunity to meet what President Johnson called 'the increasing need for honest dialogue between business and government.'"